

## HOW MAJORITIES RAN IN COUNTY VOTE--FOOTINGS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

There was plenty of plain speaking at the Republican headquarters during the receipt of the election returns, and charges of knifing, treachery and neglect were openly made as the figures against the machine piled up. Chairman Harry Murray was in the thick of this, sometimes the attacker, but more often the attacked. Ben Zablan and Charley Costa were severely arraigned for the failures they had made in the precincts supposed to be in their control, and the example set by Sam Johnson in delivering his block of votes was pointed out by one after another of the workers as the way the thing ought to have been done.

But even Sam Johnson did not escape in the general game of recrimination.

"When you hold in your hand the bread and butter of your men it is easy enough to deliver their votes," said the Delegate. "I don't think that kind of work is very hard. Now, when you have to go out and make the men do what you say when you haven't got them where you want them, then you have work to deliver the goods."

"Well, didn't Costa fall down when he had the same chance as Johnson?" asked a chorus.

"What makes me sore," said Charley Chillingworth, as he studied over the senatorial returns, "is the way I got knifed in the Fifth because of the work I did for W. O. Smith. I got knifed in my own precinct, that's what I got for my thanks."

"And look at the vote from the other side of the island. Who put up the \$25 for each of those outside fellows to run for Supervisor, and split up the vote so that Kaufoha slipped in? I don't say it was McCandless. I only know what I think about it. I know that there were workers out saying to vote for McCandless and Kaufoha."

During these remarks and others along the same lines, the eyes of John Hughes kept growing larger and larger. Evidently Hughes was hearing

a good many things for the first time and getting a peep behind the curtains that had been previously drawn tight so far as he was concerned.

"Why, can it be possible that such things as this have been going on?" he asked.

"Well, where do you suppose that some of those fellows got their twenty-five? Of course, it's been going on, and a whole lot more besides," came the crushing reply, and Hughes went outside to get some fresh air.

The most important giveaway is credited to Jim Gorman, who arrived at the headquarters with a batch of returns, returns which came too late to brighten up things any.

"There were twenty-five more votes that we could have got," he said, after hearing of the narrow margin by which Brown had been defeated.

"Well, why didn't you get them?" snapped Murray.

"Yes, why didn't we get them?" retorted Gorman, "and that grand jury just aching to indict someone. I would look pretty having an indictment brought against me and all you fellows slipping out from under."

The meddlesome grand jury kept in Gorman's mind, for later on he smote the table and said: "If that grand jury hadn't been in session Brown would have been elected," a remark which some contradicted.

"Well, I'm going to be a good loser, anyway," shouted Murray over the phone to someone wiring in his condolences.

"Yes, anyone can be a good loser when he can't help himself," sneered Gorman.

There was considerable anxiety displayed among the candidates for Representative from the Fourth, the early returns showing that the election of one and possibly two Democrats was probable. Castro was particularly worried, fearing that the "also ran" flag was going to fall to him. He watched Kalo's returns almost as sharply as he did his own and never showed any regret when that candidate's vote seemed to be falling off.

"He knifed us as hard as he could," explained Castro in apology for his satisfaction at the poor showing Kalo was making.

## GREAT REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHERN STATES

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

NEW YORK, November 7.—Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for Governor, has carried New York by 30,000 majority over Hearst, (Dem.).

The following States, in addition to New York, have gone Republican:

Utah,  
Colorado,  
Wyoming,  
Washington,  
Delaware,  
Nebraska,  
Michigan,  
Iowa,  
New Hampshire,  
North Dakota,  
Indiana,  
Wisconsin,  
Ohio,  
Illinois,  
Kansas.

The following States in addition to the Solid South have gone Democratic:

Idaho,  
Nevada,  
Minnesota,  
Oklahoma.

Colorado goes Republican by 15,000 majority; Indiana by 45,000; Massachusetts by 40,000; Pennsylvania, 100,000; Connecticut, 20,000.

Arizona has defeated statehood.

Congressional returns are as follows: Republican, 192; Democrats, 145; missing 49.

Speaker Cannon and Representative Longworth are elected. Babcock of Wisconsin has been defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—Gillett, Republican nominee for Governor, has carried California by 20,000 majority. The city has gone Republican by 1200. With the exception of Morgan all the Ruef nominees for judges have been defeated.

## SARGENT COMING TO INSPECT NEW PORTUGUESE

(Special Cablegram to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Immigration Commissioner Sargent sails for Hawaii on November 20th to inspect the Portuguese field laborers arriving there on the Suveric.

WALKER.

## REV. DR. J. W. SYLVESTER MAY NOT RETURN HERE

Denver News, October 15: After having come all the way from Honolulu to Denver in search of an assistant pastor and an organist to aid him in his church work in the Far East, Rev. J. W. Sylvester, pastor of the Central Union church of Honolulu, has become ill at the home of Mrs. C. R. Gallup, 334 South Broadway, and there is a prospect that he may never be able to return to Hawaii.

Only a few days ago Rev. Mr. Sylvester reached this city, and since his arrival he has been searching for assistants. It is thought by his physicians that the voyage and the work that he has done since reaching Denver are responsible for the minister's condition.

Arrangements had been made by Dr. Markley of the First Congregational church to have Rev. Mr. Sylvester preach in his church yesterday, but the latter could not because of illness.

As Mr. Sylvester's trouble is of a pulmonary nature, it is probable that his physicians will refuse to allow him to return to the Pacific islands. Should this be the case, it is likely that he will choose some young minister of Denver to succeed him.

## ON HIGHEST AUTHORITY

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

"Here is something from President Roosevelt which is exactly in line with what we have been preaching here," Land Commissioner Pratt said yesterday as he indicated a passage in the President's letter to the Irrigation Congress.

"What the President says there about the amount of land that should be sufficient to support a family in the mainland sections irrigated under the Reclamation Act agrees with the principle we have adopted here in allotting agricultural lands. The only difference is that there the lands are irrigated by the Federal Government, while here the Territorial Government makes a forest reserve above the lands to conserve the water supply. Then the settler can flume the water down to his land from the forest reserve."

"Those people here who have been crying out for the Federal land law here, thinking it would ensure the settlement of all the public lands at once by bona fide homesteaders, should read what the President says about the precaution that 'must' be taken against speculation in lands reclaimed by the government."

"Also those who are fighting for homesteads of one hundred acres or more of best cane land under cultivation ought to make a note of the President's remarks about the amount of reclaimed land which should suffice to support a family on the mainland. It will be seen that he puts a closer limit on a homestead than we have been doing here."

President Roosevelt mentions ten-year payments for mainland reclaimed lands, while the terms made in Hawaii are five-year payments."

THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS.

Following are the remarks by President Roosevelt to which Mr. Pratt referred:

"The pressing danger just now springs from the desire of nearly every man to get and hold as much land as he can, whether he can handle it profitably or not, and whether or not it is for the interest of the community that he should have it."

"The prosperity of the present irrigated acres came from the subdivision of the land and the consequent intensive cultivation. With an adequate supply of water, a farm of five acres in some parts of the arid West, or of forty acres elsewhere, is as large as may be successfully tilled by one family."

"When, therefore, a man attempts to hold 160 acres of land completely irrigated by government work, he is preventing others from acquiring a home, and is actually keeping down the population of the State."

"Speculation in lands reclaimed by the government must be checked at whatever cost."

"The object of the Reclamation Act is not to make money, but to make homes."

"Therefore, the requirement of the Reclamation Act that the size of the farm unit shall be limited in each region to the area which will comfortably support one family must be enforced in letter and in spirit."

"This does not mean that the farm unit shall be sufficient for the present family with its future grown children and grandchildren, but rather that during the ten years of payment the area assigned for each family shall be sufficient to support it."

"When once the farms have been fully tilled by freeholders, little danger of land monopoly will remain."

FROM THE ANTILLES.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY  
BENEFITS A CITY COUNCIL-  
MAN AT KINGSTON,  
JAMAICA.

Mr. W. O'Reilly Fogarty, who is a member of the City Council at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, writes as follows: "One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had good effect on a cough that was giving me trouble and I think I should have been more quickly relieved if I had continued the remedy. That it was beneficial and quick in relieving me there is no doubt and it is my intention to obtain another bottle." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## THE HIGHER CRITICISM

The following is clipped from a recent issue of the San Francisco Examiner:

SEATTLE, Wash., October 26.—"It is a question of but a short time when there will not be a white man on the Hawaiian Islands, owing to the insolent encroachments of the Asiatics. Even now the Japanese and Chinese have not only displaced the white laborer—I say white as in distinction from the natives and Portuguese—but they are rapidly driving out the white merchant and tradesman."

Fred S. Adams, of San Francisco, but for the past year engaged in mercantile pursuits in Honolulu, so expressed himself today in discussing the conditions and outlook in the mid-Pacific Islands of the United States.

"The Government has not been apprised of the conditions existing in the islands," Adams continued. "The investigating commission sent from Washington is taken in hand by the official clique headed by Governor Carter and the High Sheriff as soon as the body reaches Honolulu and so manipulated that it finds but little out, as the Dutchman would say."

"I tried trade in the islands and don't like it. A white man has no chance either as a merchant or as a laborer. He cannot under the existing order of things compete with the Japanese and Chinese. There are 50,000 Japanese, 30,000 Chinese and about 30,000 natives, including the Portuguese population, as against 12,000 Americans. It is a lamentable fact that better protection is given to a Japanese, or Chinese, especially the former, on the island of Hawaii than to a white man, a native-born citizen of the Government whose flag floats over these diminutive specks in the sea."

"Japan is thus peopling the islands, not the United States. Japan wants them, wants them bad and will attempt their seizure on the slightest provocation."

"Governor Carter's administration is not a strong one. It is looked upon as a joke. He commands no respect. As a matter of fact, it is painful to observe the disrespect of the people."

Adams' "mercantile pursuits" have consisted of slinging beer across the counters of local saloons.

Last December he was arrested on a charge of gross cheat. His specialty was tendering worthless checks for a larger amount than the contracted debt and pocketing the change.

In this way he managed to stick, among others, the Hawaiian Hotel, Favorite Grotto and the Union Grill.

Adams is said to be well connected in San Francisco and is reputed to have run through a fortune of \$150,000.

## LOUISISSON ON OUR COFFEE

Salt Lake Republican: A. L. Louissou, who, with his brother, is the largest grower of coffee in the Hawaiian Islands, is in the city combining a pleasure trip with an earnest agitation for a coffee tariff. Mr. Louissou has, since coming back to the mainland, taken his arguments for a tariff on coffee to several Western Congressmen and Senators, as well as many others in public life, and has everywhere received some hope of encouragement for the future.

From time to time in the past there has been a half-hearted fight in Congress for a tariff on coffee, but nothing ever has been done on the matter. There was little need for such a move until the last few years, since the annexation of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. But now, Mr. Louissou points out, there are millions of acres of land owned by the United States which could be made to produce coffee, where there was practically none in former years. With the island possessions millions upon millions of pounds of coffee could be raised annually at a profit once the tariff is put on.

The S. S. Enterprise will not be towed to the Coast by the tug Fearless, but will be escorted by the tug on the trip and taken in line in the event of any further damage to her propeller. The Enterprise will sail with the Fearless on Saturday. The tug will go on the marine railway today to be scraped and overhauled for the trip.

## CONGRESS WILL BE REPUBLICAN BY 60 MAJORITY

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Full returns show that Congress will be composed of two hundred and twenty-three (223) Republicans and one hundred and sixty-three (163) Democrats.

The last Congress was: Republicans, 252; Democrats, 138.

## HEARST ALONE LOST ON DEMOCRATIC TICKET

NEW YORK, November 8.—The official returns determine that the Lieutenant Governor and the rest of the Democratic ticket have been elected, the Democrats losing only the Governorship contested for by Hearst. The partisans of Hearst allege that frauds have been perpetrated in his defeat in the interior of the state.

## ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN CABINET

WASHINGTON, November 8.—The following cabinet changes have been announced: Secretary Hitchcock will retire in March, being succeeded by Garfield as Secretary of the Interior; Attorney General Moody has been named for the Supreme bench to succeed Henry B. Brown.

## LOOKING AWAY AHEAD.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, November 8.—In the direct primary vote for senator, Governor Beckham defeated McCreary, the incumbent, for election by the legislature.

Kentucky is one of the States where the choice of senators is decided by the electors at a primary election, the legislature simply confirming the choice of the people. Senator McCreary's term will not expire until 1909 and the term of Governor Beckham expires in December 1907.

## GILLETT HAS GOOD LEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—Election returns from 1568 precincts out of a total of 2471 give the following result for governor: Gillett, Republican, 81,073; Bell, Democrat, 72,097, and Langdon, 29,580.

## HARRIMAN CHOOSES HANRAHAN.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Hanrahan has been elected as president of the Illinois Central railway, of which Harriman has secured the control.

## NO DECISION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, November 8.—None of the candidates for the Governorship of New Hampshire have received a majority and the Governor will have to be chosen by the Legislature.

## THEIR CONSTITUTION DRAWS NEARER.

PEKING, November 8.—An edict has been promulgated reorganizing the system of government for the Chinese Empire.

## DECIDE TO TAX THE RICH.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 8.—The ministers have approved of the levying of an income tax to raise twenty million dollars.

## SUCCESSFUL PLANT-GROWING.

A horticulturist connected with the Botanical Gardens at Washington recently said:

"Experiments with reference to the use of charcoal have developed the fact that plants will vegetate and grow in nearly pure coal, and that plants grown in a mixture of two-thirds coal and one-third of vegetable mold greatly surpass those grown in the ordinary way. Thickness is added to the stems, richness to the color of the leaves, and beauty to the blossoms. In all cases where it is customary to mix sand with the mold in which plants are set, the substitution of charcoal dust for the sand will render the vegetation stronger and more vigorous."

"Pure charcoal acts excellently as a means of curing unhealthy plants. Take, for instance, an orange-tree affected by the very common disease in which the leaves become yellow, and it will acquire within a few weeks its healthy green color by removing the upper surface of the earth from the pot in which it is contained, and placing in its stead around the periphery of the pot a ring of charcoal of an inch in thickness. The charcoal to use is the dustlike powder from fir or pine coal, such as is used by the country blacksmith, and the best results are obtained when the coal has been exposed to the action of the air through a winter season."

"The properties of the charcoal are manifested in two ways: first, by its tendency to preserve all plants and substances from decay; and, secondly, by the carbonic gas it furnishes during the slow decomposition it undergoes, and which, in a few years, convert it into a coal earth. It yields directly and constantly one of the most essential elements of plants, and gives beautiful color and great luxuriance to them."

"Where large quantities of charcoal are used the plants consume and require more water than ordinarily, as the air is given free access and dries the roots rapidly."